April 5, 2005

Ms. Jan M. Foster Associate General Counsel Lower Colorado River Authority P.O. Box 220 Austin, Texas 78767-0220

OR2005-02897

Dear Ms. Foster:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under the Public Information Act (the "Act"), chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 221423.

The Lower Colorado River Authority (the "LCRA") received a request for the requestor's personnel file, including all "exclusive information." You claim that the requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.103, 552.107, and 552.111 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we must address the LCRA's obligations under the Act. Section 552.301 prescribes the procedures that a governmental body must follow in asking this office to decide whether requested information is excepted from public disclosure. Section 552.301(b) requires the governmental body to ask for the attorney general's decision and state the exceptions to disclosure that it claims not later than the tenth business day after the date of its receipt of the written request for information. See Gov't Code § 552.301(b). Section 552.301(e) requires the governmental body to submit to the attorney general, not later than the fifteenth business day after the date of its receipt of the request, (1) written comments stating why the governmental body's claimed exceptions apply to the information that it seeks to withhold; (2) a copy of the written request for information; (3) a signed statement of the date on which the governmental body received the request, or evidence sufficient to establish that date; and (4) the specific information that the governmental body seeks to withhold or representative samples of the information if it is voluminous. See id. § 552.301(e)(1)(A)-(D).

You state that the LCRA received the request for information on January 10, 2005. You also state, and provide documentation showing, that the LCRA asked the requestor to clarify her request on January 12, 2005. See Gov't Code § 552.222. Thus, the ten-business-day time period to request a decision from our office under section 552.301(b) with respect to the requested information was tolled on the date you sought clarification from the requestor. See Gov't Code § 552.301(b); see also Open Records Decision No. 663 at 5 (1999) (providing that ten-day period is tolled during the clarification process). You state that the LCRA received a verbal clarification from the requestor on January 13, 2005. Accordingly, we conclude that the ten business day time period for requesting a decision from our office with respect to the requested information resumed on January 14, 2005. Thus, the deadline for submitting a request to our office was January 26, 2005. You submitted your request for a decision to our office on January 28, 2005. Furthermore, you failed to submit the information that you seek to withhold within the fifteen-business-day period prescribed by section 552.301(e). See id. § 552.301(e)(1)(D). Thus, you failed to comply with section 552.301 in requesting this decision.

Pursuant to section 552.302 of the Government Code, a governmental body's failure to comply with section 552.301 results in the legal presumption that the information is public and must be released. Information that is presumed public must be released unless a governmental body demonstrates a compelling reason to withhold the information to overcome this presumption. See Hancock v. State Bd. of Ins., 797 S.W.2d 379, 381-82 (Tex. App.—Austin 1990, no writ) (governmental body must make compelling demonstration to overcome presumption of openness pursuant to statutory predecessor to section 552.302); Open Records Decision No. 319 (1982). Normally, a compelling reason for non-disclosure exists where some other source of law makes the information confidential or where third party interests are at stake. Open Records Decision No. 150 at 2 (1977). Although the LCRA claims that the requested information is excepted from disclosure pursuant to sections 552.103, 552.107, and 552.111 of the Government Code, we note that these exceptions are discretionary exceptions to disclosure under the Act and are waived by a governmental body's failure to comply with section 552.301. Accordingly, we conclude that the LCRA may not withhold any portion of the submitted information under sections

l Discretionary exceptions are intended to protect only the interests of the governmental body, as distinct from exceptions which are intended to protect information deemed confidential by law or the interests of third parties. See, e.g., Open Records Decision Nos. 630 at 4 (1994) (governmental body may waive attorney-client privilege, section 552.107(1)); 676 (2002) (claim of attorney-client privilege under section 552.107 or Texas Rule of Evidence 503 does not provide compelling reason for purposes of section 552.302 if it does not implicate third party rights); 551 (1990) (statutory predecessor to section 552.103 serves only to protect governmental body's position in litigation and does not itself make information confidential), 473 (1987) (governmental body may waive section 552.111); 677 (2002) (claim of attorney work-product privilege under Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 192.5 does not provide compelling reason for purposes of section 552.302 if it does not implicate third party rights); 522 at 4 (1989) (discretionary exceptions in general); see also Dallas Area Rapid Transit v. Dallas Morning News, 4 S.W.3d 469, 475-76 (Tex. App.—Dallas 1999, no pet.) (governmental body may waive section 552.103). Discretionary exceptions, therefore, do not generally provide compelling reasons for withholding requested information from disclosure.

552.103, 552.107 or 552.111 of the Government Code. As you make no other arguments against disclosure, the submitted information must be released to the requestor.²

This letter ruling is limited to the particular records at issue in this request and limited to the facts as presented to us; therefore, this ruling must not be relied upon as a previous determination regarding any other records or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For example, governmental bodies are prohibited from asking the attorney general to reconsider this ruling. Gov't Code § 552.301(f). If the governmental body wants to challenge this ruling, the governmental body must appeal by filing suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such an appeal, the governmental body must file suit within 10 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.353(b)(3), (c). If the governmental body does not appeal this ruling and the governmental body does not comply with it, then both the requestor and the attorney general have the right to file suit against the governmental body to enforce this ruling. *Id.* § 552.321(a).

If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, upon receiving this ruling, the governmental body will either release the public records promptly pursuant to section 552.221(a) of the Government Code or file a lawsuit challenging this ruling pursuant to section 552.324 of the Government Code. If the governmental body fails to do one of these things, then the requestor should report that failure to the attorney general's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. The requestor may also file a complaint with the district or county attorney. *Id.* § 552.3215(e).

If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can appeal that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Tex. Dep't of Pub. Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408, 411 (Tex. App.—Austin 1992, no writ).

²We note that the information being released contains the requestor's driver's license number, home telephone number and address and other information that would or may be excepted from disclosure to the general public under laws and exceptions designed to protect privacy. However, the requestor has a special right of access to this information. See Gov't Code § 552.023(b) (governmental body may not deny access to person to whom information relates, or that person's representative, solely on grounds that information is considered confidential by privacy principles). If the LCRA receives another request for this information from a person who would not have a special right of access to this information, the LCRA should resubmit this same information and request another decision. See Gov't Code §§ 552.301(a), 302; Open Records Decision No. 673 (2001).

Please remember that under the Act the release of information triggers certain procedures for costs and charges to the requestor. If records are released in compliance with this ruling, be sure that all charges for the information are at or below the legal amounts. Questions or complaints about over-charging must be directed to Hadassah Schloss at the Texas Building and Procurement Commission at (512) 475-2497.

If the governmental body, the requestor, or any other person has questions or comments about this ruling, they may contact our office. We note that a third party may challenge this ruling by filing suit seeking to withhold information from a requestor. Gov't Code § 552.325. Although there is no statutory deadline for contacting us, the attorney general prefers to receive any comments within 10 calendar days of the date of this ruling.

Sincerely,

Cary Grace

Assistant Attorney General Open Records Division

ECG/jev

Ref: I

ID# 221423

Enc.

Submitted documents

c:

Ms. Melly Requejo 1804 Dublin Drive Leander, Texas 78641 (w/o enclosures)